The People's Korea

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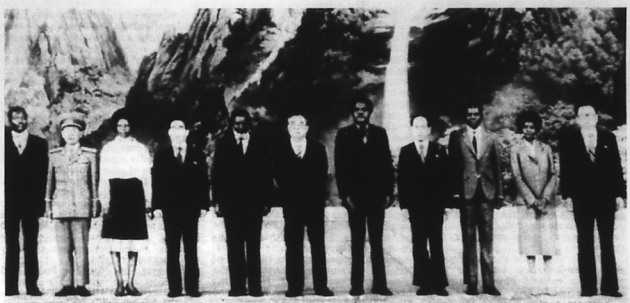
Americans, S. Koreans Told to Act Discreetly and Make Sincere Approach to Peace Overture

President Kim Il Sung urged the Americans and the south Korean to "act discreetly and make a sincere approach to our peace-loving proposal after a deep and prudent thought" if they sincerely wish the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and have interest in peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Speaking at a banquet given on March 20 in honor of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), General Secretary Kim Il Sung said that the Workers' Party of Korea recently urged again for an earliest realization of the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and made a new proposal to develop the north-south negotiations onto higher-level talks. (See banquet speeches on page 2)

"However, the United States and south Korean authorities have answered our peaceful initiative with the provocative 'Team Spirit 85' joint military exercises against the northern half of the Republic and are pursuing a dangerous policy of further aggravating the tension," said the General Secretary.

The SWAPO delegation led by President Sam Nujoma flew to Pyongyang on March 19 upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The SWAPO is an organization to fight for freedom and liberation of Namibia. President Sam Nujoma has paid many visits to the DPRK.



President Kim Il Sung and the SWAPO delegation led by President Sam Nujoma posed for a photo on March 20. (KCNA Radiophoto)

In his banquet speech, General Secretary Kim Il Sung expressed full support for the SWAPO waging the national liberation struggle.

"You are now combining the struggles of various forms, holding talks with enemies, while intensifying the armed struggle which suits the objective situation and the specific conditions of Namibia," commented the Korean leader.

Meanwhile, President Sam Nujoma of the SWAPO called the DPRK "a true ally and defender for the interests of the oppressed nations and peoples who want to uphold national independence, sovereignty and is in the forefront of the struggle against the imperialist forces the world over.

Pyongyang Calls on U.S. to Stop Mil. Exercise

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission, speaking at the 428th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on March 21 at Panmunjom, lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the fact that it is leading the situation to the extreme pitch of strain by holding the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, and demanded the enemy side comply six principled demands raised by the Korean side at the 427th MAC meeting held on January 25.

The six principled demands put forward by the Korean side pointed out that the U.S. side must put an end to the war exercises, espionage, military provocations and arms buildup against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, accede at an early date to our proposal for tripartite talks and refrain from laying an obstacle to contact and dialogue between north and south.

Noting that the U.S. side has moved to and deployed in south Korea huge armed forces of aggression from its bases in the mainland, the Pacific and Japan for the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, he said that the U.S. side's shipment of large forces of aggression into south Korea is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

He pointed out that having brought huge forces of aggression into south Korea through the "deployment operation," the U.S. side is staging three-dimensional offensive operations in the land and the sky and on the sea, taking the northern half of Korea as a target of attack, and units mobilized in them are an advance party of aggression acting as mobile strike forces.

He strongly demanded the U.S. side stop the reckless war exercises at once and withdraw all the illegally introduced forces of aggression and not to stage such joint military exercises again in the future.

The U.S. side's refusal at the meeting to five assurances of complying with the six demands of principle fully shows that its talk about "relaxation of tension", "dialogue" and "peace" is a sheer lie and that the United States is still following, as it did in the past, the policy of war and split, not the policy of peace in Korea and her reunification, the senior member of the Korean side said, and stressed:

If the United States truly desires dialogue, peace and relaxation of tension in Korea, it must immediately stop the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and comply with our demands of principle at an early date.

Two Kims Share Democracy Council Co-Chairmanship

Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's best known dissident leader, formally assumed on March 18 the post of co-chairman of the Council for the promotion of Democracy, council officials said.

The council's other co-chairman is Kim Yong Sam, another opposition leader, who led the move to establish the council last May.

The two Kims were present at council headquarters in downtown Seoul when more than 100 members of the organization gave unanimous approval to the selection of Kim Dae Jung as the second co-chairman.

Attending the meeting was also Li Min U , president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

In an acceptance speech, officials said, Kim termed the council the "center of promoting the ideology and goal of democracy in non-political circles, where the NKDP is responsible for the goals within the national assembly."

The officials said Kim Yong Sam at the meeting praised Kim Dae Jung as "having worked overseas for democracy," and added, "We will be united to cooperate in the council."

During the meeting at the body's headquarters in Kwanchol-dong, Li Min U was appointed adviser to the CPD.

The CPD gave impetus to efforts to found the NKDP, which emerged as the main opposition in the latest elections despite the government's obstruction campaign because its anti-dictatorship slogan picked up surprising support among the voters.

Li said the NKDP will fight along with the CPD, noting that "the two organizations have the same spirit." "The NKDP will accept the CPD's suggestions for a struggle in parliament," he added.

It was announced on March 16 that Kim Dae Jung had agreed to serve as council co-chairman when he met Kim Yong Sam to discuss ways to invigorate the activities of the CPD.

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam jointly said in the March 16 meeting that the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party and second opposition Korea Democratic Party should be merged on an equal footing basis with the NKDP serving as the pivotal force.

Kim Dae Jung's co-chairmanship can be expected to help rally around the CPD political parties, social and religious groups and citizens.

The return home of Kim Dae Jung, a key factor behind the emergence of

(Continued on page 8)

Your Is Glorious Battle to Destroy Last Stronghold of Colonialism in Africa

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet on March 20 in honor of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation headed by President Sam Nujoma.
Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Sam Nujoma,
Dear guests from Namibia,
Comrades,

We are glad to have this reception of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms from Namibia which is courageously fighting for freedom and liberation and national independence under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism on the far-off southwestern tip of Africa, and we warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Comrade Sam Nujoma, who has already paid many visits to our country, has come again to visit our country, leading the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation. This is a vivid expression of the deep trust your organisation and the Namibian people place in our party and people.

Comrade Sam Nujoma founded the SWAPO, the vanguard of the Namibian people, and has long since been working as its President, dedicating everything to the cause of national independence and complete liberation of Africa.

It is under the leadership of the SWAPO headed by Comrade Sam Nujoma that the fighters of this organisation and the people of Namibia have been able to carry on a powerful liberation struggle against the South African occupation troops and the imperialist interventionists, overcoming many difficulties.

I highly appreciate you who, with a strong revolutionary will, have been waging the national liberation struggle for a long time.

You are now combining the struggles of various forms, holding talks with enemies, while intensifying the armed struggle against the occupiers. We consider that this is a correct way of struggle which suits the objective situation and the specific conditions of Namibia. We express our support for and firm solidarity with your struggle.

Yours is a fight for freedom and liberation of your own people and also a glorious battle to destroy the last stronghold of colonialism in Africa.

Today the imperialists and the South African racists are making a frantic effort to obstruct the independence of Namibia by resorting to the double-dealing tactics of threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception. But they will never be able to defeat you who are fighting for the just cause.

Although you are fighting a hard-fought battle at the moment, we believe that you will ultimately emerge victorious by continuing to fight stoutly, guided by a correct strategy and tactics, firmly believing in the strength of the masses and relying on them.

If the Namibian question is to be settled reasonably as soon as possible, the legitimate interests of the Namibian people represented by the SWAPO must be respected, the South African racists must immediately withdraw their occupation troops from the territory of Namibia without any reserve, and the imperialists must desist from their intervention in Southern Africa and from their political and economic, military and diplomatic support for the Pretoria racist regime. In addition, all the aggressive manoeuvres and hostile acts of the South African racists who are opposed to the progressive countries in the Southern African region and disturb peace and security in this part of the world must be held in check.

Our party and people highly appreciate you for having a firm determination to continue to fight stoutly until the complete liberation and independence of your country and will continue, in the future, too, as in the past, to actively support your just struggle.

Our party has made every effort to end national division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country while speeding up socialist construction under the banner of the Juche idea.

In particular, for the purpose of opening a new phase for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, our party recently urged again for an earliest realization of the tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea and made a new proposal to facilitate the talks which had been held between the north and the south after a long interval, broaden the negotiations and develop them gradually onto higher-level talks.

However, the United States and south Korean authorities have answered our peaceful initiative with the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises against the northern half of the Republic and are pursuing a dangerous policy of further aggravating the tension.

This shows that they are seeking not dialogue but confrontation, not peace and peaceful reunification but war and permanent division.

If they sincerely wish the relaxation of tension in the Korean Peninsula and have interest in peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, they must act discreetly and make a sincere approach to our peace-loving proposal after a deep and prudent thought.

I should like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the SWAPO and the Namibian people for their support for and solidarity with our party and people in our just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

It is important in realizing the noble ideas of independence and sovereignty to strengthen solidarity among all the progressive forces of the world.

In firm unity with the SWAPO and all other progressive forces and all the oppressed peoples of the world under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, our party and people will, in the future, too, continue to fight vigorously to build an independent new world in which is free from domination and subjugation of all forms and in which the independence and equal rights of the countries and nations are fully realized.

In conclusion, I propose a toast:

To militant friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the South West Africa People's Organisation, and between the peoples of Korea and Namibia,

To the complete liberation and independence of Namibia,

To the good health of esteemed Comrade Sam Nujoma,

To the health of the guests from Namibia, and

To the health of all comrades present here.

DPRK True Ally and Defender For the Oppressed

Speech of President Sam Nujoma

Follows a text of a speech made by Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organisation, at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 20 in honor of the SWAPO delegation:

The beloved and respected leader,
Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Comrades of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,
Comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Central Committee of SWAPO and in the name of the heroic fighting and struggling people of Namibia, I would like to express our profound and heartfelt thanks for the excellent and fraternal reception accorded to us by the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, the government and the fraternal great people of Korea. This visit is, once again, an expression and reiteration of the consolidation of our already existing friendship and fraternal ties. We rejoice in the fact that we are able to meet our friends and comrades to exchange ideas of common concern and to make joint endeavor to accelerate the tempo and speed of the world-wide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and exploitation of man by man. SWAPO of Namibia has drawn great inspiration from the heroic Korean people's struggle under the leadership of the great and respected leader Kim Il Sung and under the guidance of the Juche idea spearheaded by the dear leader Kim Jong Il. Your struggle for unfetted independence and freedom and your defeat of the American Yankee imperialism has rekindled our resolve and determination to fight against the forces of colonialism, death and darkness as represented in our country by the racist Pretoria illegal regime. With concrete, all-round material, political and diplomatic support from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we are sure and confident that the independence of Namibia is a question of time and will inevitably be achieved.

We cherish the revolutionary history of Korea, pioneered and led by the great leader, a world-wide respected revolution rich of Juche idea which has been the guiding principle of the Korean revolution. It has inspired revolutionary men and women the world over and has given encouragement and sustained the struggle of those who are fighting for just causes, national independence and justice for the oppressed people.

Comrades,

SWAPO of Namibia is aware and conscious of the critical situation prevailing in Southern Africa and the Korean Peninsula. Our two peoples are engaged in a bitter and protracted struggle against imperialism which has decided to embrace all the reactionary regimes which are opposed to peace and progress and have opted for oppression and subversive actions against progress and true national independence. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a true ally and defender for the interests of the oppressed nations and peoples who want to uphold their national independence, sovereignty and is in the forefront of the struggle against the imperialist forces the world over.

In Namibia, the political and military situation is very explosive and critical. The racist South African regime has stepped up its repression and oppression of the Namibian broad masses, especially against the members and supporters of SWAPO. Desperate of its inability to defeat the combatants of the people's liberation army of Namibia (plan), the military wing of SWAPO, the regime has initiated the most cruel and draconial laws which are meant to perpetually keep the broad masses of the Namibian population in unending subjugation. Recently, on the 4th of March, the racist regime has promulgated "zone one security districts" law which does not allow people to move within or to the Kaokoland, Bushmanland, Okavango or Ovamboland without escort of racist South African military convoy after securing a permit from the racist South African police.

Our struggle has gained tremendous momentum. We have eliminated many of enemy soldiers we have paralysed the

(Continued on page 3)

40 Years Since Liberation

Korea in Its Youthful Prime (5)

Second 7-Year Plan Fulfilled

By Pak Il Bun

Special to The People's Korea

High Growth

According to a report published by the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK, the second 7-Year Plan has been successfully carried out.

As a result, the second 7-Year Plan was overfulfilled in the industrial domain in terms of gross output value.

In that period (1978-1984), the gross industrial output value registered a 2.2-fold growth, with the output of the means of production growing 2.2 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times. Moreover, the average annual growth rate of industrial output 12.2 percent during the period.

The production goals of coal, cement, chemical fertilizers, textiles and aquatic products set for the second 7-Year Plan were attained successfully and the output of major industrial products increased 120-420 percent.

According to estimates by The People's Korea, in 1984, Korea produced 54,000-55,000 million kWh of electricity, 80 million tons of coal, 7.4 million tons of steel, 14 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 840 million meters of textiles, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products and 10 million tons of grain (actual production). The growth rate is nearly 1.5-2 times that attained in the 6-Year Plan (1971-1976) and the average output is equal to 60-70 percent of the ten long-term objectives to be attained within the 1980s. With this achievement, Korea is confident of fulfilling the 10 long-term objectives successfully.

As a result of the fulfilment of the second 7-Year Plan, Korea's per capita output of major products reached the following high levels–2,842 kWh of electricity (ranking 11th in the world), 4,210 kg of coal (second in the world), 389 kg of steel (6-7th in the world), 736 kg of cement (third in the world), 142 kg of aquatic products (third in the world), 263 kg of rice (third in the world). (See the table)

The period during which the second 7-Year Plan was being carried out in Korea coincided with the world-wide depression, in the wake of the second oil crisis (1979). Unemployment in the advanced "summit" member countries reached 25 million in 1982. In and after 1983, capitalist countries began to show signs of a boom after the depression. But it was limited to the advanced industrial countries. The developing countries with weak economic foundations continued to suffer from the economic crisis.

It may be noted that even in such an economic situation in the world Korea's gross industrial output value grew over 400 times by 1982 over 1946, maintaining a high industrial growth rate.

Self-Reliance Strengthened

In the second 7-Year Plan period, 17,785 modern factories and workshops in the industrial domain were built and started operation. This means that the internal structure of the industrial domain was further strengthened and its independence and the spirit of Juche were further enhanced.

In electric power generation, the countries hydraulic and thermal power capacity doubled in the period.

In the mining sector, a large modern ore dressing plant with an annual processing capacity of 10 million tons of non-ferrous metal ores was built in Komdok, the highest capacity in the Orient. Thanks to this plant, Korea can produce 700,000 tons of lead and zinc annually.

In the metal industry, research work on an iron production method using domestic fuel was done and completed.

Technical Innovations

Generally speaking, the modern iron and steel industry follows the method raising productivity by using big grade dressed ore and high-quality coke, by increasing the capacity of blast furnaces, and by blowing oxygen at high pressure.

In Korea, research work on industrializing the production of ball iron and reduced iron in the 1960s by using anthracite instead of coking coal which Korea does not produce in sufficient quantities.

During the 1978-1984 period, the Juche-oriented iron smelting method by use of this domestic coal was completed.

The machine industry carried out a technical revolution in various domains of the national economy, built modern factories including the Taean General Heavy Machine Works as a production base of heavy machine building and guaranteed smooth production of gigantic machines needed for the country's grand nature-remaking projects.

The machine industry reached 33.7 percent of the gross industrial output value and is approaching a production pattern in advanced countries.

In the machine industry, the production capacity of machine tools called mother machines surpassed 30,000 units in 1972 and the self-sufficiency rate in machinery and equipment reached 98.1 percent in 1967.

During the period from 1971 to 1976, the production capacity of equipment and facilities increased 3.5 times. But the present self-sufficiency rate is estimated to be lower than it was before because high technology areas are advancing at increasing speed in the world.

During that period, a light industrial 69,000 technical innovation plans were introduced into production every year in the industrial domain. This reflects the high work morale of Korean workers.

In the second 7-Year Plan, the task of raising the living standard of the working people was also carried out.

In 1984 the national income grew 1.8 times over 1977 and the real income of factory and office workers rose 1.6 times and that of farmers 1.4 times.

During that period, a light industrial revolution and a service revolution were carried out powerfully and trends for diversification were seen in consumption. On the basis of these successes, it is expected that the living standard of the working people will be raised remarkably within 2-3 years from now.

(To be continued)

(Table)
Production Output Value Per Capita attained in the Second 7-Year Plan Period (1978-1984)
(Compared with advanced countries as of 1978)

Category	DPRK (7-Year-Plan)	USSR	US	Japan	West Germany	Italy	England
Electricity (kWh)	2,842	4,634.5	10,197.3	4,936	5,749	3,100	5,157
Steel (kg)	389	684.7	573.3	896.7	671.8	430.1	363.5
Coal (kg)	4,210	1,931.0	2,736.0	160.9	1,449.5	21.6	2,211.0
Cement (kg)	736	499.3	330.9	745.4	545.6	677.2	282.5
Aquatic Products (kg)	142	36.1	14.3	94.2	7.3	7.4	19.0
Grains (kg)	555	723.9	804.5	153.7	349.8	259.0	302.8

EDITORIAL

Prospects for N-S Talks Depend On Seoul's Attitude

Team Spirit 85, U.S.-south Korea combined military exercise, is now in its final stage. The on-going Team Spirit 85 is U.S. Pacific Command's largest war game. The war game involving over 200,000 servicemen is also billed as the largest military exercise in the Western world.

Team Spirit scenario hypothesizes nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula. During Team Spirit 85, some 38,000 U.S. Army, Marine and Air Force troops were air- and sea-lifted to south Korea from other locations in the Pacific and the continental United States to join the 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and over 120,000 south Korean soldiers.

The DPRK Government postponed the scheduled north-south economic talks and Red Cross negotiations until the war game was called off.

It is quite natural that the DPRK Government took such a step. The war game may trigger real conflict. Team Spirit 85 is provocative. It does not focus on defense but on starting a nuclear war in Korea. The war game involving the deployment of thousands of troops is bound to have political implications. In such a situation, it is impossible to hold talks for economic matters and humanitarian issues.

The United States and south Korea are responsible for the deadlock of economic talks and Red Cross negotiations.

South Korean authorities turn the responsibility on the Pyongyang side, saying that they will be waiting for a resumption of the stalled talks patiently or they will make every possible effort for north-south dialogue.

As we all know, the north-south economic talks and Red Cross negotiations were started due to Pyongyang's active initiatives. They were one step forward – a very important and significant one – for the country's reunification.

In order to carry on talks for the eventual reunification smoothly and successfully, it is necessary to remove distrust and misunderstanding between northerners and southerners and restore trust and understanding between them. It is also necessary to avoid slandering the other side for groundless reasons and aggravating the situation.

Pyongyang is eager for an early resumption of the north-south talks. But dialogue and the war game cannot live together. A series of simulated combat operations against the DPRK, the partner to the dialogue, reduce every chance for north-south rapprochement.

South Korean authorities should show their seriousness toward talks. The prospects for north-south talks depend on Seoul's attitude.

(Continued from page 2)

economy both in terms of railway transportation and electric power supply. Many whites, about 40 percent have fled the country according to the racist Pretoria regime's statistics. As a result of the intensification of the armed liberation struggle, many whites are coming out condemning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggression and occupation of Southern Angola and others are joining SWAPO.

Also because of the effectiveness of the armed liberation struggle, the racist regime was forced to talk twice with SWAPO in order to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. We are confident that the just struggle for Namibia's independence will triumph. We have fully mobilized our people politically and militarily for this.

Finally, I would like to express SWAPO's unconditional support for unification of Korea as contained in the proposals put forward by the great and respected leader of the Korean people. Our struggle is mutually supportive against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, and especially against American imperialism. We are confident that we will, together, triumph in our noble and just struggle. We are sure that under the ideological guidance of the great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and with the practical expounding and application of the Juche idea, the Korean people will succeed in unifying their country and will continue to render concrete support to the fighting people of Namibia till final victory.

Conscious of the historical ties of the struggle of the Korean and Namibian people and being convinced that our two peoples are united under the banner of anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, we are confident that we will traverse the glorious path of the struggle to victory. We will fight energetically and defeat imperialism and wipe out colonialism, exploitation and racial discrimination and achieve genuine freedom and independence.

We are confident that the great Korean people will be united in conformity with the principles and guidelines laid down by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We are convinced that you will defeat U.S. imperialism as you did on 1950-53 war. Your victory has resulted in the weakening of imperialism the world over and therefore we regard your victory as ours.

May I now propose a toast to the long and prosperous life of the great and respected leader Kim Il Sung,

To the health of the dear leader Kim Jong Il,

To the defeat of imperialism and revolutionary successes of all of us present at this banquet.

The struggle continues, victory is certain.

Grave Provocation Endangering Peace: Pyongyang

We are closely watching with heightened vigilance the adventurous war moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of C.C. of the WPK, today says this in a commentary carried in connection with the fact that the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. and south Korea are entering a full-scale stage.

Large forces of aggression, such as the U.S. 25th and 7th divisions, U.S. Marines and commando unit have taken their operation positions after swarming into south Korea and the south Korean army has also assumed a "combat posture" in its operation areas, the author of the commentary notes, and summarily says:

Due to the adventurous military action of the U.S. and the south Korean junta the tension on the Korean Peninsula has been extremely heightened and a grave situation created there to touch off a new war any moment.

In leading the situation to a grave phase the U.S. and the Chon junta show that they are the very one disturbing peace and increasing the danger of war and having wrecked the atmosphere of the north-south dialogue which had been arranged with so much efforts.

Although the U.S. and south Korea are claiming that the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is an "annual occurrence", this is sophism for deluding public opinion and justifying their provocative war exercises.

With nothing can they veil the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit 85" joint war exercises or shirk their responsibility for having disturbed peace and scuttled the dialogue.

Seoul to Shackle Rural Population to "CDC"

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan decided to hold from this year the "Civilian Defence Corps" training of the rural population with such "life zone" as primary school district or natural village as a unit, according to a radio report from Seoul.

So far this training has been conducted with the administrative district as a unit.

Under this step all the rural inhabitants scattered in over 80 counties, 160 townships and myon and 4,340 villages throughout south Korea will be mobilized in the "CDC" training.

Over 1 Million People Penalized Last Year

The Chon Du Hwan junta questioned and penalized upwards of 1,032,000 people at the police stations and prosecutors' offices last year, according to the south Korean paper Kyonghyang Sinmun.

They transferred 460,000 of them to murderous trials and inflicted penalties on them.

This figure shows how madly the Chon junta ran about in fascist repression.

Team Spirit 85 Climaxes to Aggravate Military Tension in Korea

Amphibious Landing Maneuvers

With large-scale amphibious landing operations jointly conducted by the U.S. and south Korean soldiers and Marines in the eastern coastal region of Korea on March 20 under the support of the U.S. Seventh Fleet's ships and aircraft military tension has been extremely aggravated on the Korean Peninsula.

Tens of thousands of amphibious forces stormed out of amphibious landing assult ships to hit the beach near Pohang, southern coastal city in south Korea on Mar. 20, south Korean papers reported on March 21.

The landing assault maneuvers with a simulated attack on shores of the DPRK were staged by the combat-ready forces under the close cover of F-4 and F-5 Phantoms and other aircraft from the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway.

Participating in the training operations on the East Sea were, beside Midway, the flag ship Blue Ridge, the amphibious assault ship Tarawa, the amphibious transport ship Duluth, the tank landing ship Tuscaloosa, and many south Korean naval ships, the papers said.

Furthermore, some of the Homeland Reserve forces were airlifted by U.S. aircraft to the Yoju assault airstrip in the central front and other major exercises were conducted as part of Team Spirit 85 to mobilize the south Korean reserve forces, the second since the provocative Team Spirit series began 10 years ago.

The 51st Security Police Squadron was also mobilized to conduct a firing exercise of the "Stinger" missile.

The Stinger is a shoulder fixed, heat seeking missile and the Stinger system aims at protecting air base assets from low flying aircraft, while using an infrated homing device which locks onto the target, according to the papers.

The Americans earlier made public the fact that the Stinger is currently deployed only in south Korea in the world.

River Crossing Exercise

Meanwhile, units of the 25th Infantry Division staged an amphibious assault crossing of the 200-meter wide North Han River recently, according to the Korea Times report quoting a spokesman of the U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command.

The spokesman said the crossing operation began with an eight mile forced road march to the river.

The units boarded RB-15 inflatable boats, which each weigh 650 pounds and are capable of carrying 15 personnel and each boat was manned by nine infantrymen, two south Korean engineers and one engineer from the 65th Engineer Battalion, the report said.

The soldiers of the U.S. Tropic Lightning Division said that they would be able to conduct another exercise during the upcoming night river crossing, according to the paper.

U.S. and south Korean soldiers load into rubber boats during an amphibious assault crossing of the North Han River of Team Spirit 85. (Korea Times Photo)

An American soldier aligns a Tow weapon to fire a missile at Rodriquez Range in the central region on March 12 during a live-fire exercise in the Team Spirit 85 war game with the troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division from Hawaii participating. (Korea Times Photo)

7th U.S. Infantry Division Joins

The 2nd Battalion of the 7th U.S. infantry Division, which became the first unit to be converted to the new light Infantry concept, participated in Team Spirit 85 as members of the brigade-sized Task Force 7 from the California-based light division, a south Korean paper reported on March 17.

The battalion flown from Travis AFB in California to Osan AB in south Korea aboard a chartered B-747 participated in the strategic deployment and the ability to load from one aircraft to another, the paper said.

Mine Warfare Exercise

Mine-laying and mine-sweeping exercises were jointly conducted in the sea off Yosu, South Cholla Province, by U.S. and south Korean sailors and Marines.

According to the U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command on March 12, seven U.S. Air Force B-52Gs and Marine Corps A-6s dropped more than 30 dummy mines into the waters of Yosu harbor some 250 miles southeast of Seoul on March 7.

The seven B-52Gs came from the 60th Bombardment Squadron, 43rd Strategic Wing, based at Andersen AFB in Guam, a spokesman of CFC said.

Special U.S. soldiers drop by parachutes in Yoju, Kyonggi Prov. on Feb. 28 after 13-hour non-stop flight from Washington for the aggressive Team Spirit 85 war game. (Korea Times photo)

Student Movement Gains Momentum

Amid growing anti-"government" sentiment shown by south Korean university students in their struggle against the last "National Assembly election" they are continuously taking various actions calling for the democratization of society and freedom of campus.

Over 1,000 students of Korea University staged a demonstration in their campus March 20 in protest against what they claimed the forced resignation of Dr. Kim Jun Yop as president, according to south Korean papers.

They formed a scrum and tried to march out of campus at 4:40 p.m.

They hurled stones to riot police who prevented them from taking to streets.

They distributed leaflets, calling for the resignation of "Education Minister" assuming responsibility.

The students resolved to boycott attending class to protest the south Korean authorities' measure of Kim's forced resignation.

Earlier, on March 18 more than 2,000 students of the university waged a sit-in strike, shouting "We oppose resignation of the president by death" and other slogans, south Korean papers reported.

Ex-president Kim Jun Yop was forced to resign by the education authorities for the reason that he refused to discipline students who had carried on anti-"government" activities.

On March 15 over 3,000 students of the university held a "funeral for spirit of Korea University" on campus to show their protest to the repression by the Chon junta.

The students demanded at the rally that the resignation of forcibly resigned Kim be retracted, the "Education Minister" resign, the subsidized foundation be dismissed, the General Student Council be fully recognized and the Ordinary Professors Council be restored.

In the mourning message read at the meeting, the students declared that they would "fight until the spirit of Korea University has been restored," saying that the forced resignation of the president was the killing of the tradition of Korea University by power.

After the meeting over 4,000 students staged a demonstration, chanting slogans calling for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan, etc.

Meanwhile, over 700 students of Seoul National University staged on the same day a demonstration in opposition to the junta of Gen. Chon, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They assembled on the university plaza and held an extraordinary general meeting of students and heard a report on the problems concerning the problem of forming a general student council in the future and others.

The students asserted that the five principles laid down by the south Korean "Education Ministry" on the student council rules run counter to the campus autonomy policy and strongly demanded a guarantee for the formation of an independent general student council.

While staging the demonstration, students shouted "Release detained students", "Ensure autonomous activities of students" and other slogans.

On the same say, over 1,300 students of Konkuk University held an emergency general student meeting, submitted to the university authorities a 3-point demand including the recognition of the General Student Council and the transfer of the council fund to the independent student organization.

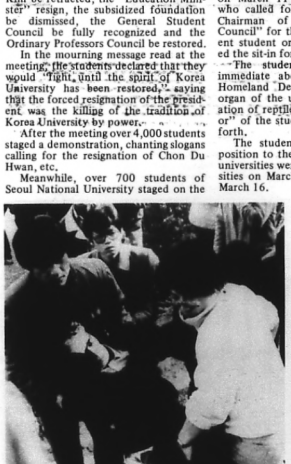
Students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Kookmin, Soong Jun and Inha universities on the same day took similar actions against the "government"-controlled student organizations.

More than 200 students of Dong-A University in Pusan on March 12 waged a sit-in strike calling for the reinstatement of fellow students who had been unreasonably expelled from the university by the authorities, according to south Korean papers.

Noting that it is unjust for the Chon junta to expel or indefinitely suspend on March 11 from school 8 students who called for "direct election of the Chairman of the General Student Council" for the revival of an independent student organization, they continued the sit-in for many hours.

The students also demanded the immediate abolition of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps", a reptile organ of the university, and the resignation of reptile professors from "director" of the students' department and so forth.

The student demonstrations in opposition to the unjust measure taken to universities were waged at Korea Universities on March 11, and 14, at SNU on March 16.



A south Korean student injured during an anti-"government" demonstration in Korea University is carried by other students on March 15. About 4,000 students calling for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and clashed with riot police in the university. (Reuter)

GSC Forced to Be Dissoloved

The authorities of Soong Jun University on the orders of the south Korean education authorities on March 14 forced students to dissolve their independent General Student Council, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The authorities committed this outrage, claiming in a "notice" pasted up on the front gate of the university that day in the name of the president of the university that the General Student Council organized after dissolving the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" without its consent is "illegal" and the like.

They demanded the General Student Council vacate its office and "stop all unapproved activities."

Independent general student councils have been organized and are active also at other universities and colleges in Seoul.

15 Student Representatives Detained

The south Korean authorities walked to the police 15 representatives of students of various colleges and universities including Yonsei University who went to the main building of the "government" on the morning of March 19 for an interview with the south Korean "Minister of Education", according to a radio report from Seoul.

Earlier, student representatives of 19 universities in Seoul, Inchon and Kyonggi Province including Yonsei University recently held a meeting at the university campus for the formation of independent general student councils, sent to the "minister" an open questionnnaire urging hin to explain why the political activities of students are banned and proposed to him to have open TV debate with students.

Against the move of the students, the Chon junta walked to the police even the student representatives who went for an interview.

— Article of S. Korean Monthly Magazine —

40 Years' Unrequited Love (5)

By Han Wan San

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mr. R., our nation and territory which had been the hunting ground for the gangsters of giant powers was divided in 1945 as it is now in accordance with the same tragic logic of history.

A plan to divide Korea along 38th parallel was put forth by the then-General Dean Rask and Admiral Charles Bonstill at a joint meeting of the U.S. State Department, Army and Navy on Aug. 10 and 11, 1945.

After the plan passed the meeting, the division of Korea along the 38th parallel was confirmed on Aug. 15 by General Order No.1 of the then President Truman.

Then, our nation came to be pulled by the nose by the great powers.

Indeed, what a pity that our nation had no power at all!

I can understand more than 100% how Mr. Kim Gu (A prominent patriotic nationalist of Korea who went to north Korea in 1947, and then was assassinated by extreme rightists of the Syngman Rhee regime) who was said to have heaved a sigh, worrying about national partition upon hearing news of the liberation.

Mr. R., we were liberated by outside forces but our emancipation from the remnants of Japanese imperialism had been systematically hampered by 3 years' military government.

The Korean people tried to remove the remnants of Japanese imperialism 3 years after the liberation through the Special Committee against Anti-Popular Activities established in the National Assembly, but it was too late.

The remnants of Japanese imperialism had been deeply rooted in the First Republic, and created a political climate in which the flowers of democracy found it difficult to bloom in our country and the mechanism which the flunkyist ruling circles raised, had been widely established to suit the cold war policy of America.

I was greatly impressed by an article by Henderson which I read some time ago.

He said in the article that in the defeated countries such as Japan and Germany the American administration took various measures after World War II not to resore militarism or to organize and institute democracy in these countries.

He said that the U.S. did not pay any attention to the development of democracy in south Korea because it did not find it necessary to do so, and it stressed democracy only in abstract terms from the beginning.

Mr. R., a more interesting observation in his article is that most cultural tradition of Japan and Germany is militarist and that he reminds us of the fact that civilian culture was stronger on the Korean Peninsula in the past 500 years.

This means that America tried to impose militarist culture on south Korea after the liberation.

Indeed, I think this is an honest observation.

If our civilian superiority of civilian culture is closer to democratic culture, our traditional culture was far democratic than that of Germany or Japan.

Nevertheless, American policy toward south Korea was to transplant a culture against this cultural tradition.

Though our Confucian Culture is authoritarian, we are supposed to have accepted a democratic order more easily as our culture is more civilian in nature than the Samurai Culture of Japan.

America Gives Top Priority to Its National Interests

Mr. R., I don't want to dwell on the question of how the American administration increased our country's dependence on foreign countries through economic or military aid after the liberation.

This is because I am afraid I may be misunderstood if I make a careless slip of the tongue.

However, there is one thing that should be made clear.

That is the point that America wants to maintain close relations with us only for its national interests, and not to promote the independence of our nation nor the freedom and justice of the Korean people.

As it did in the past, the U.S. now sees the Korean Peninsula from a strategic point of view, or from the standpoint of how America can effectively prevent another great power (the U.S.S.R.) from expanding its influence and how efficiently it can defend and strengthen a pro-American international order setup in Northeast Asia with Japan at the apex.

Particularly, America is stressing the importance of south Korea these days.

For the Americans, our territory and nation may appear to be a means of contributing to their strategic value (military, political, economic and so forth).

One thing, however, Mr. R., our motherland and nation must never remain on the level of the Americans' strategic value for promoting their national interests.

We have to recognize deeply the truth that even if the nation and motherland must not be objects of our worship, but that these should not be reduced to a strategic means of other countries.

(To be continued)

The History of Korean Residents in Japan And Chongryun

I A Brief History of Korean Residents in Japan

Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, will mark its 30th anniversary, on May 25 this year.

Once the movement of Korean compatriots here went without any proper guiding principle.

It was in those days that Chongryun was founded as the only overseas organization of the DPRK.

It has developed itself into a dignified and authoritative organization representing the will and interests of Korean compatriots in Japan, and has been carrying out its duties for the fatherland and its people.

The People's Korea will carry a series of articles on the history of Korean nationals here and on the movement of Chongryun in 8 installments, starting from this issue.

1) Shift in Korean Population in Japan

As of today, 1985, a total of 678,000 Koreans were living in Japan, comprising 80 percent of all the foreigners resident in this country.

In 1885 there was only one Korean in Japan.

Why do such large numbers of Koreans live in Japan?

The answer is clear in shifts in the Korean population in Japan.

As seen in Table 1, the mass movement of Koreans to Japan began with the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910.

In the first years of Japanese colonization of Korea, a land survey was carried out, covering the whole of Korea, enabling Japan to rob the Koreans of their land.

Millions of Korean farmers, deprived of their farmland, had to leave their native villages.

Those Koreans became a pool of cheap labor force for the Japanese monopoly capital corporations.

A rapid increase in the Korean population in Japan was caused by the Japanese imperialists' invasion of China and the beginning of the Pacific War. The increase became notable in the 1930s and 40s.

An average of 70,000-80,000 Koreans were brought to Japan to form a pool of cheap labor force every year during a 1932-37 period.

During the Pacific War, Japan tried to make up for the shortage of wartime labor shortage by drafting over one million Koreans under the so-called war-time conscription order to work for construction of military bases and airfields in many parts of Japan, or at collieries or at construction sites for railroads and roads, assigned to most hazardous, most heaviest and most menial jobs.

According to available statistics, at least 60,000 Korean laborers were killed at collieries throughout Japan during a 1940-45 period.

At the Sep. 1, 1923 Kanto Earthquake, more than 6,000 Koreans were slaughtered by the Japanese militarists.

About 50,000 Koreans were among those killed in the atomic bombing of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki on Aug. 6 and 9, 1945.

Most of the Koreans resident in Japan are either those who have survived the above-said racial persecution and maltreatment or their offsprings.

The Aug. 15, 1945 defeat of Japan in the Second World War caused many Koreans in Japan to scramble for repatriation to their native land. By 1946 as many as 1.3 million Koreans returned to Korea.

In 1947, the enthusiasm for return home fast abated.

Then south Korea was placed under a harsh American military government and its political situation grew unstable.

What awaited those returnees in south Korea from Japan was not a happy life but an unbearable bitter life.

Some returnees risked death in smuggling themselves into Japan.

As a result, about 620,000 Koreans had to stay in Japan.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, founded on Sep. 9, was deeply concerned about the plight of the resident Koreans in Japan and explored for a possible way of taking a compatriotic relief step. At last in December, 1959, their repatriation to the DPRK was begun; and in 1963 a DPRK nationality law enacted for the purpose of defining the legal status of the resident Koreans in Japan.

(To be continued)

Table I

Year	Population	Increase	Remarks
1910	3,542		Annexation of Korea by Japan
1918	22,262	18,273	Land survey is completed.
1922	59,865	23,989	
1924	120,238	60,373	
1931	312,212	200,212	Japanese invasion of Manchuria
1936	690,501	372,280	
1941	1,469,230	788,786	the Pacific War
1943	1,882,431	691,992	
1945	2,365,263	428,420	

Under the catastrophe of Great Kanto Earthquake on Sep. 1, 1923, over 6,000 innocent Koreans were massacred by Japanese who were carried away by such rumors that Koreans poisoned wells, or rose in a riot. Photo shows corpses of Korean victims.

A memorial tower for the Korean victims who were sacrificed in the dangerous construction site.

During the Japanese colonial days, about 70,000-80,000 Koreans were brought to Japan for forced labour or conscription. Photo shows those Koreans in Akita Prefecture.

— Korean Musical Instruments —

(2) YANGGUM

Yanggum is a percussion string instrument which is sounded by Chae (bamboo-made, thin plectra).

The name "Yanggum" means the Western harp. This kind of instruments are wide spread in the world as traditional national instruments, and were introduced into the professional music of circles of Korea in the 18th century.

Yanggum was also introduced into Japan at the end of "Edo period", but it didn't see any further progress.

Most traditional string instrument of Korea use silk strings, but it uses steel strings. So it is also called "Chol Sa Gum" (Chol means iron; Sa means string; Gum means harp).

Yanggum may be called a forerunner of the present-day piano. In the former, parallel strings are strung by two small plectra, while the latter has a keyboard of which the keys operates on the hammers to strike the strings.

In the early days, Yanggum had 14 major keys (1 major key has 4 strings), but the sound range now increased to 25 or 26 major keys.

In addition, it can play all the 12 tones by moving the 4 bridges freely. Yanggum is played in a unique style of rendition.

Firstly, it can play rythmical, strained compositions easily. Secondly, it is very effective for such renditions as tremolo and arpeggio and the power of rendition is rich enough to play altered chord in a concert.

Recently it has been equipped with a pedal (sound buffer device) as well, as a result of repeated improvements.

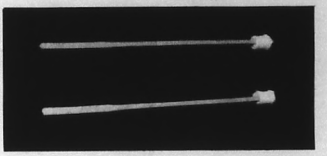
Mainly, for the purpose of rendition in concerts, Yanggum has been developed into a grand-Yanggum. This grand-Yanggum is the same as Yanggum in shape and rendition. Yet, it differs from Yanggum in some respects in the body, strings, and spaces between strings.

The grand-Yanggum is for low bass. It was not until the 18th century that Yanggum was imported into Korea by Hong Dae Yong who was known as a member of the Silla school of practical learning.

Yanggum has a very soft and clear in sound, and may be called a versatile instruments.

Today Yanggum is widely played in solo, duet, and in orchestras because of its great compass and penetrating sound.

Yanggum



Chae

Sports and Culture

New Film "Noble Life"

This film is a sequel of the feature films "A Single Heart" and "The Pledge Made That Day" which give an impressive depiction of the revolutionary qualities and traits and ardent loyalty of the heroic Korean working class exhibited in undauntedly struggling, firmly rallied around the party and the leader in the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The film impressively shows the indomitable stamina of the Korean working class boundlessly faithful to the Workers' Party of Korea and the leader through a vivid portrayal of 10 party members of the Rakwon Machine Plant who succeed in manufacturing the first excavator in our country, overcoming all hardships and difficulties at a time when socialist construction was at a rising tide.

"April Spring Friendship Art Festival"

An "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" will be held in Pyongyang to meet April 15.

The festival will be participated in by more than 50 art organizations consisting of well-known artistes from many countries on the five continents of the world with colorful programs of music, dance and circus pieces.

The festival will mark an important occasion in further developing and strengthening friendly and cooperative relations and cultural ties among many countries of the world in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Korean Paintings "Mt. Kumgang", by Mun Hwa Chun, 1981

Korea Introduced In Foreign Countries

The February issue of "Interpress Magazine," a magazine published by the international organization of journalists, carried an article introducing Korea, printing a picture of the statue of the President Kim Il Sung erected on Mansudae Hill.

The magazine notes that the DPRK has built an independent national economy to meet 98 percent of her needs for machinery by her own production.

It says:

The unity and equality of people are a fundamental characteristic of people's Korea. The working people are leading a happy life without any worry under the deep care of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Malagasy paper Imongo Vaovao February 26, the Anta News Agency February 21 and a Malagasy radio February 20 published articles introducing the agricultural development in Korea on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the socialist rural question in our country," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

In reference to the leaping development of agriculture in Korea and substantial betterment of the living of Korean farmers, they stressed that the epochal changes in the Korean countryside are attributable entirely to the wise guidance of president Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Noting that the DPRK has favorable conditions for stable supply of raw materials and fuel to factories, the GDR paper Neues Deutschland Februarx 21 said that she is blessed with rich underground resources including coal.

Another GDR paper Vochenpost carried a travelogue on Korea by Hans Modrow, first Secretary of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity party of Germany.

Pointing to the vigorous progress of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the DPRK the paper wrote: in Korea the working people, youth and children in particular, are properly educated through study, television and film.

The Romanian paper Scinteia February 16 carried a travelogue on Korea by its reporter.

Noting that Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is wisely leading the construction work of the country, the paper said Pyongyang is developing year after year and turning into a modern city thanks to his initiatives and leadership.

International Conference for Peaceful Reunification Held in Paris

An emergency international conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification was held in Paris over March 16-17 under the co-sponsorship of the World Peace Council and the International Liaison Council for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

It was attended by delegates from 25 international organizations, international democratic organizations and regional organizations – the World Peace Council, the International Liaison Council for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Organization of Journalists, the World Federation of Scientists, the Christian Peace Conference, the Committee against Colonialism and Racism, the International Progressive Organization, the International Youth and Students Movement of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity of Trade Unions, the Arab Lawyers Union, the World Federation of Teachers Unions, the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom, the European Catholic Conference, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the Organization of Latin American Students, the International Resistance Achieves against Fascism, the International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for the Reunification of Korea.

Many political and public figures of France, delegations and delegates from many countries and diplomatic envoys and correspondents of different countries in France were present at the conference.

Romesh Chantra, President of the World Peace Council, and Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made opening addresses at the conference.

Referring to the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, they denounced the U.S. and the south Korea for staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, aggravating the situation in Korea and threatening peace and security in Asia.

They called on all peace-loving forces of the world to support the Korean people in the struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Guy Dupre, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report on the title "On Removing the Danger of War from Korea and Achieving Peace and Peaceful Reunification There."

Then, Kim Gwan Sop, head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, made a congratulatory speech.

The floor was taken by 28 delegates including ex-President of Portugal Francisco Da Costa Gomez.

The conference adopted an appeal to the world people and the governments, political parties and public organizations of all countries and a letter to the south Korean people.

A meeting of the Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on March 17.

The meeting discussed the working plan of the committee for this year and its immediate tasks.

The appeal adopted on March 17 says:

The participants consider that the move for framing up the American-Japanese-south Korean military alliance constitutes a threat for the sovereignty, independence and security of all the countries of Asia and principally against the DPRK.

They note that these "Team Spirit 85" military exercises whose theme is a military aggression against the DPRK and that they are under the direct authority of the "U.S. strategic command" in reinforced numbers and new nuclear arms and have led to the breaking off of the talks between north and south in Korea which had just begun.

The participants at the conference consider that the proposal for tripartite talks made by the DPRK aims at replacing the Armistice Agreement of 1953 with a peace agreemnt and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south, is a realistic solution, conforming to the rights and the interests of people to peacefully solve the Korean problem through dialogue and negotiation.

They also consider that the proposal to resume the north-south dialogue and to bring it to a higher level, indeed to high level political talks, goes in this direction.

Convinced that the elimination of the danger of nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula constitutes an essential contribution to peace and security in the world, the conference solemnly addresses people of the world, governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries so that they deploy their converging efforts so that the tripartite talks can be held as soon as possible.

The conference demands the United States and south Korean authorities stop the moves for destroying the talks and respond to the proposal for the tripartite talks without delay.

The participants at the conference call on all international and national pacifist trade union, political, religious organisations, lawyers, teachers, scientists, youth etc. . . organisations to intervene within the framework of their specificity, by approaching different categories of the populations of the United States so that they can exert the necessary pressure on their government so that the United States participates in the tripartite talks.

They consider that the united action of all the forces of peace and progress can thwart all the attempts at triggering off a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula and that particularly needs a determined action in order to make all the United States troops together with their nuclear weapons withdraw from south Korea and to demand that Korea become a denuclearised zone, a zone of peace.

The participants at the conference call on all people, governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries to act in different in order to thwart the attempts at perpetuating the division of Korea and to reinforce their active solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(Continued from page 1)

the NKDP as the number one opposition in the Feb. 12 elections, fueled the south Korean movement against dictatorship and for democracy.

With all the official attempts to discredit Kim Dae Jung as a has-been, about 100,000 people on Feb. 8 gathered at Kimpo Airport to welcome the returning dissident leader.

Kim Dae Jung (upper left) shares co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with another leader Kim Yong Sam (upper right) during a meeting of the council's Standing Steering Committee on March 19. With them are Lee Min Woo, (lower right) president of the opposition NKDP who was appointed to adviser to the council, and Kim Sang Hyun, deputy chairman of the CPD.

Former S. Korean Soldier Denounces Team Spirit 85

Ra Il Yong, former south Korean army soldier, called on the officers and men of the "ROK" army and his fellows in south Korea to oppose the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal and turn their rifles to the Americans, not playing the role of cannon-fodder for Americans. He was addressing a news conference with home and foreign reporters which was held in Pyongyang on March 20. He came over to the northern half of the country some time ago.

Born in Ryonggwang County, South Cholla Province, Ra Il Yong, 21, served as private first class at 1st platoon, 9th company, 3rd battalion, 65th regiment, 21st division of the south Korean army, pressganged into the army on September 19, 1984. He came over to the north on February 19 this year, after the start of the "Team Spirit 85" military exercises, taking with him an "M-16" rifle, 150 bullets and 2 handgrenades.

He said the "Team Spirit" rehearsal is not a "defensive one" to deter the "threat of southward invasion," but a practical war game for a forestalling attack on the north. The "Team Spirit" exercises provoking north-south confrontation and war must be stopped at once, he declared.

Explaining the background of his coming over to the north, he said: "On February 16, I was on duty at a post no more than 2 kilometres away from the post of the People's Army in the north. I wanted to come over to the north and convey greetings of the south Korean people to the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and delight him, but in vain."

He continued:

I determinedly came over to the north, breaking with the service in the "ROK" army, because I wanted to live under a bright policy in a society of justice, if only one day.

I did not want to waste my youth in the south ridden with contradictions, where those who have money and power can do whatever they like and the Americans strut about like conquering heroes.

While serving at a frontline unit after I was drafted into the army, I heard over the north's radio that the DPRK is a country where the workers and peasants are its masters and all people study and there are no poor. I thought it was the real society of justice I had desired.

Last year the north sent relief goods to the flood victims in the south. It was really a warm patriotic measure. All people in the south are truly grateful for this.

After receiving the relief goods, the south Korean authorities hurled abuses on them and did not distribute all of them to the flood victims but misappropriated them or set them aside for military purpose midway, Ra Il Yong said.

He stressed:

In the north, I felt a lot of things and there are many things I want to do.

From now on, I will study hard and do what little I can for the sacred cause of national reunification.

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